WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1822. [NO. 90.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

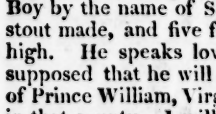
Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the house of Mrs. Ann Smith, in the county of Montgomery, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 15, 1822. 5wt90

Valuable Lands and Mills

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Lands, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beard:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the *Jersey Settlement*; the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement, it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

Any part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jun.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822. 84

Public Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

Capt. Neblack's Company.

John Graham	200	Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84	do.
James Morrow	140	do.
James Speaks	350	do.
Peter Clodfelter	128	do.
Abraham Bunton	144	do.
Samuel Bennon	139	do.

Capt. Shuping's Company.

John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40	Acres.

Capt. Williamson's Company.

Samuel Lewis	59	Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	57	do.

Capt. Swink's Company.

Michael H. Swink	150	Acres.

Capt. Barger's Company.

Hugh Morgan	40	Acres.

Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)

Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.

Forks Section.

The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40	Acres.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.——7wt91

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers 220 acres of Land for sale, lying in Wilkes county, immediately on both sides of Rede's River, about eight miles north of Wilkesborough. There are about 50 acres of land opened, and in tolerable repair, most superbly adapted to the culture of corn and wheat; and there are also on it a most excellent Orchard and Mill-Seat. Any person wishing to become further acquainted with said premises, or being desirous of purchasing, will apply to H. B. Satterwhite, or Wesley Reynolds, Esq'rs. in Wilkesborough, or to myself in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

January 29, 1822. 6wt91

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

Valentine Bidleman,

Nine miles south of Abingdon, Virginia,

CONTINUES to manufacture wool Carding Machines, of a very superior quality, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Every possible care has been taken to select and put together the materials of which his machines are composed. They are supplied with the best of *Boston* cards. Persons purchasing machines will be furnished with printed directions, so as to enable them to manage and keep the same in order. Those who wish to purchase are invited to make timely application.

Letters addressed, as above, post paid, will meet punctual attention.

Abingdon, Jan. 30, 1822. 89p2

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday, the 28th January, under the superintendance of Mr. Robert B. Wood, late director of the Back Creek Academy; who has had not only the advantages of a classical education, but an opportunity of increasing and improving the same by the long and constant practice of teaching both the languages and those sciences which are common.

With the above attainments are also combined those firm and moral principles, which are requisite for those who have the guardianship and instruction of youth.

JNO. CHRISTIAN, *Secretary.*

February 4, 1822.——3 89

NOTICE.

SOME time in August, 1819, a certain Mr. David Davis brought into this county a negro fellow named OWEN, with several others. The said Owen he hired out in the neighbourhood of Lexington, N. C. until some time last summer; the time expired, and the said Davis not appearing, the fellow remained in the employment of the person who had previously hired him, until some time in November last, when the Messrs. Wm. and Thomas Cliftons, of Hillsborough, came and took possession of the fellow without showing any authority for so doing. The said fellow Owen returned into the neighbourhood about the 1st instant; and as I have hitherto had him in my employ, I have taken him into my possession and shall retain him until the proper owner applies, should the said Davis not appear and claim the said fellow. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, and appears to be about 28 years of age.

JAMES TYER.

Rowan County, N. C.
Jan. 21, 1822. 3wt90p

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.
November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1821.

WM. WADSWORTH and wife, *vs.* George Manlove and wife.....Bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the court, that Geo. Manlove and Hannah his wife, the defendants, live beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer, object to, or shew cause why said testimony should not be perpetuated, or the complainants will be at liberty to take testimony.

GEORGE LOCKE, *C. & M. E.*

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk. S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

COMMUNICATIONS.

Wilkesboro' Bible Society.

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Wilkesboro' and its vicinity on Monday, the 28th January, Mr. Hilliar Rosseau was called to the chair, and Walter R. Lenoir, Esq. appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Gould, after which the convention proceeded to the formation and adoption of a constitution for their government, and to the choice of officers and directors for the ensuing year; when they selected for that purpose,

The Hon. Montford Stokes, *President.*

The Hon. Lewis Williams, Gen. Edmund Jones, Col. James Martin, Maj. John Finley, *Vice Presidents.*

Col. William P. Waugh, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Samuel F. Patterson, *Reccording Sec'y.*

Walter R. Lenoir, Esq. *Treasurer.*

And the following gentlemen as Directors: Gen. William Lenoir, Col. William Davenport, Col. Catlett Jones, Col. Hamilton Brown, Col. James Wellborn, Col. John Martin, Col. William Hampton, Maj. Meredith Thurmond, Dr. W. W. Martin, John Bryan, Robert Marsh, Richard R. Gwyn, Archibald Lovelace, George G. Witherspoon, William Rosseau, Richard Allen, jun. C. P. Witherspoon, John Saintclair, and John Shoemaker, of Wilkes; Col. George Bower, Elijah Calloway, Ambrose Parkes, Francis Bryant, and Robert Shearer, of Ashe; the Hon. Jesse Franklin, Matthew M. Hughes, Josiah Cowles, Thomas Wright, and Peter Clingman, of Surry.

All ministers of the gospel, on becoming members of this Society, are entitled to all the privileges of Directors.

Every person, on becoming a subscriber and paying one dollar annually, will be considered a member; and every person, on paying ten dollars at one time, will be considered a member for life, without any further contribution.

The following resolutions were submitted and adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare the constitution for printing, and also to prepare a suitable address to be laid before the public.

Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson were appointed a committee for that purpose.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed to prepare suitable bye-laws for the government of the meetings of this Society.

Resolved, That a manuscript copy of the constitution of this Society be immediately transmitted to the General Agent of the American Bible Society.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to have printed *three hundred* copies of the constitution and address for the purpose of distribution.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to procure suitable blank books for the use of the Society, and that he be allowed for the same in the settlement of his account.

Resolved, That the first annual meeting of this Society be held in Wilkesboro', on the fourth Thursday of August next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in the Western Carolinian.

After a few appropriate remarks, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gould, the Society adjourned, to meet again at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the first Thursday of March next.

HILLIAR ROSSEAU, *Chairman.*

SAML. F. PATTERSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: You would do an acceptable thing to your friends in this county by publishing in your paper the following, although it appears almost too late:

Lincolnton, N. C. Jan. 17, 1822.

The citizens of the Village met at the Academy—Maj. Lawson Henderson was called to the chair, Vardry McBee appointed Secretary. When thus organized, they took into consideration the subject of Bible Societies, and after some discussion, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. John Mushat, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is necessary and practicable to establish a Bible Society in Lincolnton, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

After the adoption of a constitution, the following officers were elected: Rev. John Mushat, *President.* Maj. Lawson Henderson and Col. John Hoke, *Vice Presidents.* Dr. James Bivings, *Corresponding Secretary.* Rev. Joseph E. Bell, *Recording Secretary*, and Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

Robert H. Burton, Jacob Summey, Peter Summey, Jacob Ramsour, Daniel Hoke, David Ramsour, George M'Culloch, Rev. James Hill, Rev. Humphrey Hunter, Henry H. Connor, Rev. Daniel Moser, Thomas Dews, Joseph Morris, Robert Williamson, Daniel M. Forney, Wm. J. Wilson, William Oats, John Fulenwider, Hugh Sprat, Michael Reinhardt, John Wilfong, Joseph Graham, John Yoder, Andrew Hoyle, and John Motz.

ASTROLOGY.

A friend has favored us with the London "*New Prophetic Almanack for* 1822"—wherein, according to the phenomena of the heavens and the configuration of the planets, the important events of the year are ascertained and confidently predicted. The author refers to his Almanack for the last year, (which we have not seen,) and now that the year is over, declares that all his prophecies, and one in particular, foretelling the death of the Queen and the military riot which ensued, had been literally verified.—Whatever clue this ingenious astronomer may have acquired to lead him through the labyrinth of the future, we know not—but his remarks on Comets, and the connection which he alledges them to have had with the fate and fortunes of the late Emperor of France, deserve consideration for the poetical beauty of the concluding idea, if for nothing else. In the month of March, says the author, a Field Marshal of great distinction in Europe, is to be murdered. The same month will also exhibit an universal ferment in Europe. The author says, that "three months "before the disturbances in Naples, and six "months before the insurrection of the Greeks, "those events were foretold in my predictions."

But to return to BUONAPARTE, of whom it certainly is not surprising, if shaking the earth as he did, he also affected the stars. The author observes— *Charleston Courier.*

"On Comets, as lessons of destiny, the remarks I have to make, although confined to an individual case, must, I anticipate, educe as well the acquiescence as the surprise of every sensible mind, though it will not be possible to do justice to my subject in the narrow limits that remain open.—If we turn to look at those mighty heroes of former ages, suffixed to whose names we behold these imposing words, "THE GREAT," let us at the same time recollect that an individual of our own time, by an extraordinary course of adventures, without the stubborn force of prejudice and the secret and powerful engine-work of state-craft to ply with, lifted himself from a station the most obscure and low, to a pinnacle of glory the most gorgeous and exalted. Need it be said that the now harmless Napoleon is the object of these remarks? Without entering upon speculations concerning the application of such an instrument by the hand of Providence, and tracing his career of fame, to his forlorn end, be it first of all, here remembered, that he was born in August, 1769; and for several months immediately preceding his birth, the Northern regions of the heavens were visited by one of those signal messengers to which the attention of the reader is now expressly solicited. Secondly, without following his steps to the summit of his fame, let us pause a moment to behold him upon it, surrounded by Majesty of his own creating—himself seated on the throne of the world! Spain, on his West, the allotted portion of one brother—Westphalia of another, on his Eastern Quarter—Holland, on his North, receives the third for her King—and with the Crown of Naples, on his South, he decks the husband of his sister! At every point that seemed to afford security to his Empire were his Military Dukes and minor relatives posted on high pedestals of honor; and thus may we say that he seemed to have stamped the validity of solid greatness by his marriage at this time with the illustrious Archdutchess of Austria. Indeed, nothing human could appear more stable than the Monarchy of France in 1811.—I have now reason to call again for calm and candid attention.—At the meridian of his glory, which I have just been describing, a Comet of prodigious character came to witness his eminent station. Returning from its perihelium, that magnificent luminary became faintly perceptible at the beginning of September, 1811, at which time it had acquired 26 deg. of Celestial North Latitude, and was then vertical in the Latitude of Corsica, and the Southern Extremity of Natural France. Its splendour contiued to increase, until it had reached 48 deg. of Celestial Latitude, at which time, blazing with unspeakable splendour, it stood upon the Zenith of Paris and its Latitude. Having traversed the heavens in such a track as to reign vertically over every point of Latitude from South to North of France, let it be, of all things most strictly noticed, that its highest degree of lustre was at that particular time *when it was on the Meridian and Zenith of Paris at noon-day!* After it

had attained these limits northward in the heavens, it retreated again towards the South, retracing back again the latitudes of France from North to South, until it vanished at that point of declination where it had first become visible, namely, over the latitude of Corsica!—Can any reflecting mind fail to associate the appearance of this illustrious messenger of the skies with the fate of that prodigy of men who then reigned over the world with a lustre perhaps unparalled?—But the victory of Death over this once controller of Kings, and terror of Nations, has been recently achieved: and during his few latter weeks, whilst the spirit of his mortal existence was gradually evaporating, did not the blazing star of Fate again appear as though it came, a bark launched on the calm, wide azure sea of heaven, to meet his soul expiring; and to bear it, hence departed, to its realm of rest!—Its errand, be it what it might, these facts we know, that at his birth it ministered—it came again and testified his fame—once more it came to beam upon his bier."

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE.....FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The following letter from the Vice President of the United States, addressed to Mr. *King*, of New-York, was read by that gentleman to the Senate:

Washington City, Feb. 1, 1822.

DEAR SIR: My health has suffered so much on my journey, and since my arrival at the seat of government, that I am desirous, as soon as the weather and the state of the roads will permit, to return to my family. And I have to request that you will be good enough to communicate this determination to the Senate at their meeting this day.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

The Hon. Rufus King.

On motion of Mr. *King*, of New-York, it was thereupon resolved, that the Senate would at two o'clock, proceed to the election of a President of the Senate, pro tempore.

At 2 o'clock accordingly the Senate proceeded to the election of a President, and, on counting the ballots, the following result was declared:

For Mr. Gaillard,	22 votes
Mr. Macon,	14
Mr. Lowrie,	5
Mr. Dickerson,	4
Scattering,	1
	46

No person having a majority of the votes, the Senate proceeded to ballot a second time, when there appeared to be—

For Mr. Gaillard,	25 votes.
Mr. Macon,	17
Scattering,	4
	46

Mr. *Gaillard*, having received a majority, was declared to be elected President of the Senate pro tempore.

On taking the chair, Mr. Gaillard addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen: No one can estimate more highly the value of your favorable opinion, nor could any one receive with more profound respect, or with more unfeigned gratitude, than I do, this fresh token of your confidence and favor. The gratification I derive from it would indeed have been complete but for the unaffected apprehension I feel that, in the discharge of the duties assigned to me, I may disappoint your just and reasonable expectations. If purity of intention and an anxious desire to act correctly, which I bring with me to this station, should prove no security against the commission of error, I shall have to throw myself on that liberality and indulgence which you have been ever ready to exercise, and which I have already so frequently experienced from you. On this consoling and encouraging reflection I will rest; and I will only add, that, whatever of industry, of experience, or of capacity, I possess, shall be faithfully directed to an honest and impartial execution of the trust reposed in me.

On motion of Mr. *King*, of New-York, it was ordered that the Secretary communicate to the President of the United States, and to the House of Representatives, the election of the President of the Senate pro tempore.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.—Mr. *Cook* laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the several sums of public money which have been drawn for or received by the "gentlemen who examined the Land offices in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the year 1821," by virtue of letters of credit to receivers of public moneys, or otherwise, and what sum now remains in the hands of that gentleman to be accounted for, *as far as the Secretary can ascertain the same*; specifying the times when, and persons from whom, such several sums may have been received; and also that he state who was appointed to examine the land offices in Michigan territory in the year 1821; whether that duty was performed, and, if not, why it was omitted.

[It was afterwards taken up, and after considerable debate, much of which was pointed and personal, was agreed to; Mr. Cook having previously consented to the erasure of the words in *italic*, which were considered as an implied censure on the Secretary, and which the House, consistently with its dignity, could not sanction previous to an investigation.]

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Mr. Eustis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in addition to an act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," passed March 2, 1821. [The first section of this bill declares, that, after a certain day, in lieu of one Major General, with two Aids de Camp; two Brigadier Generals, with one Aid de Camp each, one Adjutant General, two Inspectors General, and one Surgeon General, there shall be one Brigadier General, with one Aid de Camp, to be taken from the subalterns of the Army. The other sections contain correspondent details. By the 4th section it is proposed to reduce the rank of the Quarter Master General to that of a Colonel; and by the 5th section the office of Commissary General of Subsistence is made permanent. By the 11th section, the supernumerary officers and men of the ordnance are to be discharged.]

The bill was read twice and committed to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Plumer's resolution, calling for information of the amount of the funded debt of the United States held in Europe for the last five years, was taken up and adopted.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.—Mr. Colden presented a petition from Isaac Baker, of Ohio, and others, his associates, stating, that, after many experiments, they have succeeded in constructing steam-carriages to run on turnpike and other good roads, and praying that they may have, for the term of twenty-five years, the exclusive right of conveying passengers and goods by steam-carriages, on the Cumberland road, free of toll; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Colden also presented a memorial of the "American Convention for promoting the abolition of slavery, and improving the American race," praying Congress to prohibit involuntary servitude in the newly acquired territories of Florida; which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill for the government of said territory.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that books, maps, charts, and engravings, specially imported for the use of any state of the Union, shall be exempted from all duties upon their importation.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a greater number of public vessels in the suppression of the piracies carried on against the commerce of the United States, and whether it is necessary to employ, arm, and equip, private vessels for this purpose; and how many, and in what manner, and to report generally the measures deemed necessary to give entire and effectual protection to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and to inquire how far it may be expedient to authorize the destruction of persons and vessels found at sea, or in uninhabited places, making war upon the commerce of the United States, without any regular commission; and how far, consistently with public law, a general usage or authority may be given, to destroy pirates, and piratical vessels, found at sea or in uninhabited places.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.—Mr. Baldwin laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to this House a comparative view of the expenses of the army proper, for the years 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and the estimates of 1822, arranged under the various heads of expenditures, according to the present and former organization of the Department of War.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of augmenting the number of the Sloops of War, in the Navy of the United States.

In offering this resolve, Mr. M. said, it was not usual with him, on introducing resolutions to the consideration of the house, to accompany them with remarks; but on this occasion he thought it proper to assign the reasons that had induced him to bring this resolution forward. The object of it was more effectually to suppress the slave trade. By the returns that had been made it appeared that three of the prizes that had been taken by one of our most gallant officers, on the coast of Africa, were retaken by the rising of the captured against the captors, the prize crews being too feeble in number to keep the control. Mr. M. thought that the sentiment of humanity would dictate the protection of the officers and seamen of our navy against these lawless desperadoes, made desperate by captivity, by sending larger vessels, carrying men enough to man the prizes. And, Mr. M. said, if we look to the employment of the navy as a school, in time of peace, to prepare them for the exigencies of war, he could not conceive one better suited to it than that which was comtemplated by the resolution.

The resolve was agreed to.

Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before this House a statement of what vessels are employed in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and whether any vessels ordered to cruize in that quarter have failed to comply therewith; whether the force is sufficient to protect the commerce of the United States: what additional force is necessary; what measures are now in contemplation; and what public vessels can be speedily put on that service.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The house then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill to apportion representatives according to the fourth census.

The question under consideration being on the motion of Mr. Mallary to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions.

Mr. Mallary withdrew the same, and in lieu thereof moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tod moved to amend this motion so as to instruct the committee to insert the ratio of 50,000 instead of that of 40,000, which is now in the bill.

Mr. Crudup moved to amend this amendment by striking out 50,000 and inserting 42,000; which motion, after debate, was negatived, by yeas and nays, 106 votes to 58.

Mr. Tod then varied his motion, so as to make the instruction to amend embrace a ratio of 44,000 instead of 50,000, as he had at first proposed.

Mr. Little moved to amend the amendment, so as to insert 45,000 instead of 44,000. This motion was negatived without a division.

The question on Mr. Tod's motion for 44,000 was decided by yeas and nays, 104 to 61.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays also, on the question of recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house; and was decided in the negative, by a vote of 99 to 63.

It had now become late, and a motion was made to adjourn; but was negatived.

Mr. Woodson then moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, with instructions to insert 50,000 in lieu of 40,000, as the ratio. A division of the question being called for—

The question was taken on recommitting the bill to a select committee; which was negatived.

Various propositions were moved for recommitment, and declared not in order, because once already negatived.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved to re-consider the question for re-commitment, which had been decided in the negative—lost, ayes 57.

After other propositions for procuring amendment, and repeated motions for adjournment, without success—

Mr. Alex. Smyth, of Va. required *the previous question* to be put, which precludes debate or amendment. The house sustained the demand.

The previous question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

The main question, on the passage of the bill, was then put, and decided by yeas and nays—Yeas 100; Nays 58.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 5.—By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Albion, captain Williams, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 1st January, and Liverpool to the 3d, and Lloyd's List to the 28th December, inclusive, and Myer's Prices Current of the 31st. We are also indebted to captain W. for a file of the latest London papers.

On the 31st of December, an express arrived from Paris at London, with intelligence of considerable importence. The King had been alarmingly ill, in consequence of the anxieties and fatigue he had undergone in his late dissentions with the Chamber of Deputies.

The French funds had fallen considerably.

The London Courier of Jan. 1, acknowledges the receipt of Paris papers of the preceding Saturday, which state that a conspiracy against the government had been detected at Sammer, a town in the department of Maine et Loire. Previous to the discovery, a dreadful conflagration took place.

It is said, in accounts from Frankfort, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intend to proclaim a Federative Republic, having at its head as President, Demetrius Ypsilanti. Six states, it is added, are to form the Republic, namely, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands. A report prevailed on Saturday at Paris, that the Jannissaries at Constantinople had revolted, and that the Sultan had been beheaded.

An article from St. Petersburg says, that the prevalent opinion there was, that war with Turkey was inevitable.

Accounts from Spain reach down to the 18th Dec. The dissolution of the ministry is said to be unavoidable. Riego has been chosen one of the members of the Cortes from the province of Austrias.—Mina has yielded obedience to the orders of government.

Trials had commenced in Ireland under a special commissian, at Limerick.—Several persons had been convicted of riots and assaults, and sentenced to pay fines and be imprisoned; and Martin Grady, John Grady, Thomas Kelly, Michael Kelly, John Histon, John Mullane, and Timothy Shea, were severally sentenced to be hung. The Solicitor General said it was the firm determination of government to hold a permanent court of justice in the county of Limerick, until peace was effectually restored. Notwithstanding the awful display of the power and vengeance of the law, the peasantry were still active in the search of arms.

An article from Augsburg of Dec. 8, states, that the news from Moldavia and Wallachia, consists of nothing but massacres. Several Turkish Generals, direct from Constantinople, say that their government has rejected the demand of Russia, and that they expect in the approaching war to wrest the *Crimea from Russia*. The Turks, and particularly the Jannissaries, are at great pains to enrage the Christians by every possible method. The priests and nuns are massacred, mutilated, or sold as slaves.

The Juliana East Indiaman arrived in the Downs, and was blown out of Margate Roads and lost. Only two men saved.

There had been excessive rains and heavy gales of wind in various parts of England, particularly in and about London. Papers of the 28th and 29th Dec. are filled with accounts of disasters and damage, which are truly distressing.

Nat. Adv.

From the London Courier, Dec. 31.

We have received an express from Paris, which left that city at nine o'clock on Friday night. It has brought intelligence of considerable importance. By one of our private letters it will be seen that the King's health was for a short time alarmingly affected by the anxieties and fatigues which his Majesty has undergone in consequence of the dissensions between the Chamber of Deputies and his Ministers. At one of the late extraordinary Councils, at which his Majesty presided, it was observed that his conversation was directed to a subject quite different from the one under discussion. The Council remarked this for some time in silence, but at length requested leave to conduct his Majesty to his chamber, where his medical attendants were immediately summoned, and his Majesty soon recovered. He is now able to transact business with his usual ability.

Whether it be to this event, or to the gloomy reports in circulation, which another of our correspondents notices, that we are to attribute the continual fall of the French funds, we know not: but they fell on Friday to 84f. 35c. After the market closed, some business is said to have been done at 84f. with an apprehension of being lower on Saturday.

PARIS, DEC. 25.—Letters from Semlin, dated the 6th inst. which have been received by an extraordinary conveyance, announce that on the 4th there arrived at Belgrade eight couriers, in succession, from Constantinople. After receiving their despatches, the Pacha shut himself up in his apartments, which, with the Ottomans, notifies the concurrence of some great disaster. Immediately afterwards many Turks ran to an fro in the streets, making the most dismal lamentations—and, at the same time, it was reported that a bloody revolution had broken out at Constantinople on the 27th Nov.—that many Christians had been massacred in the quarter of Pera—and that the Sultan would certainly perish by the hands of the Jannissaries. Most assuredly such important intelligence needs unequivocal confirmation—but the best informed people say, this will be the case. The Jannissaries are imbued with a spirit of sedition and fanaticism, which respects nothing at a critical moment.—*Quotidienne*.

Extract of a private letter.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 17.—"It appears that during the last days of November Constantinople has been the theatre of great events. It is thought that the great question is decided, for it is affirmed that the jannissaries, after having committed numerous assassinations, have possesed themselves of the government, so that the Divan had found it impossible to bring about the acceptance of the Russian *ultimatum*. This insurrection took place on the 27th Nov. On the 21st the two Princes of Cailimachi were beheaded, and their heads fixed up over the gates of the seraglio."

VIENNA, DEC. 12.—Yesterday, after the arrival of a courier from the Turkish frontiers, a report was spread concerning a revolt of the jannissaries at Constantinople. It was said, according to some, that this revolt had cost the Grand Seignor and his eldest son their lives—and according to others, had only caused the death of Haleb Effendi, the favorite of the Sultan. The report was founded on private letters from Semlin, from Belgrade, and from Paterwaradin.

PETERSBURG, NOV. 29.—We have this instant received accounts of extraordinary movements which have been made by the second division of the army. Every thing indicates that the campaign will be shortly opened. According to the opinions of generals and officers who have heretofore been in the war against the Turks, the winter, far from retarding operations, is more favorable to them than the summer.—*Gazette de France*.

NUREMBURG, DEC. 15—"The news which we received to-day from Russia is extremely interesting.

"In consequence of an order issued by the cabinet, all the fortresses near the frontier of Turkey are to be placed in a respectable state of defence. Engineers have already arrived at Ishmael, where they have had several works begun. The old works are repairing, and the outward fortifications will be considerably increased."

Mr. Waldeck, a German, has recently arrived in England from India, and is preparing an account of his travels through Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. At the foot of the mountains of the Moon, he found an inscribed pillar, erected by a Roman Consul, about the period of the reign of Vespasian. The level on the top of those mountains is nearly 400 miles broad, and on it he discovered a temple of the highest antiquity, in fine preservation, and still used for religious purposes by the inhabitants. South of the level, he passed a descent of fifty-two days' journey, and when advanced about nine days, found the skeleton of a man, with a telescope slung on his shoulder, marked with the name of Harris, and also a chronometer, made by Marchand. There were also two other skeletons, and he supposes the individuals to have perished for water. Mr. Waldeck was accompanied by four Europeans, only one of whom survived the hardships of the journey, and now resides in Paris.

Late and Interesting from the Brazils.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 13.—By the brig *Fortuna*, Capt. Scott, arrived here yesterday from Pernambuco, via Turks Island, which first mentioned place he left on the 6th January, we have the following intelligence:—

After a severe contest with the European troops, the Brazilians had succeeded in establishing the new Constitution, and had compelled the European General, Don Louis De Rego, with the whole of his troops, to embark for Portugal. An illumination took place in consequence of the King's having disapproved of the oppressive administration of the government, in the hands of Gen. De Rego, and the return of the patriot prisoners sent by him to Europe. Tranquility was established, and energetic steps were taken by the provincial government for the increase of the patriot army.

A new General had just arrived, and after hesitating to land for a few days, his troops having fallen to leeward, his reception was a mockery of military parade by the Brazilian troops. Every preparation had been made to resist the new troops (800 in number) on their landing, or if permitted to land, to retain them as prisoners.

The Court of Portugal had manifested the most conciliatory disposition, to retain the dependence of her Trans-Atlantic settlements; notwithstanding which, the Brazilians seemed universally to desire an emancipation from a yoke which had hitherto held them in the most disgusting ignorance, and oppressive bondage.

The Press was about commencing its operations, by the publication of three newspapers in the city of Pernambuco; one only having been formerly published, and that under the immediate direction of the General, who had the types, and destroyed them when he abandoned the city. Pernambuco, with 60,000 inhabitants, was thus left without a public vehicle of intelligence. But the rising spirit of liberty has already produced the institution of three.

American produce at Pernambuco was plenty for the demand, and very dull, as public credit was at an end, and most of the monied European merchants had left the country. *Charleston Courier.*

LORD COCHRANE.

A letter from Lima, of the 8th Aug. says the editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, states, that on the night of the 24th July, lord Cochrane cut out from under the batteries of Callao the Spanish ships Milargo, San Fernando and Resolution, and burnt the ship Piedad. His own ship, the San Martin, however, broke from her moorings at Chorillos and went ashore, where she remained a wreck; her armament, &c. saved.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

It is stated in the Newport Mercury, on the authority of capt. Greeman, of the brig General Jackson, that the whole of the Spanish part of St. Domingo was in possession of the blacks, and that the whites were apprehensive of another general massacre. The Haytien flag was flying at Port Platt on the 1st of Jan.

DOMESTIC.

INDIAN FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 24.—Lieutenant Scott, of the United States army, arrived here on Tuesday last from Fort Smith, (on the Arkansas.) We learn from this gentleman that a severe battle had been fought between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. The Osages were on their way, or had arrived at the Canadian Fork, (a considerable distance above Fort Smith) when the Cherokees, who were in pursuit, came up with them, and fell upon them, taking nearly 100 scalps and prisoners.

NEGROE THIEVES.

The public are indebted to the unceasing exertions of two gentlemen in this city, whose houses have lately been broken open and robbed in the night, and to the vigilance of the police, for the detection of about forty persons, who have been lately concerned in the commission of numerous outrages and burglaries. On

Tuesday last, about twenty of these desperadoes were apprehended and committed for trial, and previously about 20 others had experienced the same fate. Among these, we understand, is the ringleader, who has resided in the family of one of our families for four years. He has hitherto been considered as an honest and moral man, and was a preacher in the African church. He had recommended servants to different individuals, and it is presumed for the purpose of ascertaining the exact situation of the interior of the houses, that they might the more easily be robbed without disturbing the family. This is the man too who disposed of the articles stolen, a number of which were found concealed in the stable of the gentleman with whom he lived.—*Phil. paper.*

Extract of a letter from New Orleans to a gentleman in Washington City.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 12.—The public feeling is much excited here on the subject of the piracies in the Gulf of Mexico. A vessel has just arrived here, which fell in with an American schooner that had been robbed and plundered the day before. The Captain stripped himself and shewed how he was *flogged from the neck to the heels.* All the crew were *inhumanly beat.* Aboard the schooner were the mate and crew of an English brig, who were put there by these fellows, who had first *half hung*, and then *shot* the Captain, for no other offence but having his ship in ballast. The poor man, while they were snapping the musket at him, begged for his life *on account of his wife and children* whom he had left at home.

FROM THE LOUISIANA HERALD.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Nachitoches, from Dr. Hewetson, dated

"*St. Antonio, Nov.* 4, 1821.

"On the night of the 3d of October, General Long, with fifty men of all nations, entered the town of La Bahia, producing the greatest consternation by their horrid yells. (I happened to be there at the time.) They put to flight the centinels, and took possession of the fort and artillery without opposition. As soon as intelligence of this reached St. Antonio, the governor dispatched Col. Ignatio Paris, with 150 men, with orders to retake the place, and make prisoners of Long and his party. He arrived near La Bahia, and sent to Long, requesting to see him, to ascertain from him the cause of his unfriendly visit. Long met him, and stated his object was to establish the independence of these provinces. Colonel Paris replied, that their independence was already achieved, and it was unnecessary for him to give himself any further trouble about it; but, if he was an independent republican, as he stated, why not let such occupy the fort, for they were the proper persons to hold it? Long would not give it up. This interview was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and half after 11 Col. Paris made the attack. A warm firing was kept up for twenty-four hours. Long's artillery did no execution, and he finally surrendered at discretion. Long and his party were brought prisoners to St. Antonio, and from thence were sent to Saltillio to take their trial. It will be a hard one, being regarded as public robbers and pirates.

"On the 17th of October the entry of Yturbide into Mexico was announced here, and the independence of the empire ratified. This news was received with great rejoicings, and since, this city has been in a constant uproar by illuminations, te deums, and fandangoes."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Boston Evening Gazette, in publishing the account brought by the U. S. schooner *Shark*, that there was reason to believe that no Americans were now engaged in the Slave Trade, gives the following hypothesis in contradiction of it:

"We have the best reasons for believing that the Slave Trade was never carried on with more spirit and determination than it has been the present year, from the Havana; and we fear (from too authentic intelligence to doubt the fact) that many of the vessels thus employed are owned by American citizens, who are concealed from our cruisers by the flimsy veil of the Spanish flag, and the mask of Spanish papers. When Slaves, upon the Coast, are reduced in price to $15 or $20 per head, and are sold in Cuba at $600, the temptation becomes too great for desperate men to resist, and operates as an inducement to unprincipled individuals to engage in the traffic at every hazard."

The collections in Philadelphia for the Orphan Asylum, amount to near 23,000 dollars. Adding to this, the sum which was insured, 6000 dollars, and the donation of the State Legislature, 5000 dollars, they have a total of 33,800 dollars. It is said that the British Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Canning, transmitted one hundred dollars to the managers of the Institution, as a contribution from his own purse. This liberality, says the National Gazette, merits the applause of the American public. *Nat. Intel.*

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)—As a proof of the abundance and cheapness of provisions in the state of Ohio, we give the following from a friend in Cincinnati, dated on Christmas day last:

"Pork is now selling at 1 1-4 cents per lb; Flour, $2 1-2 brl.; fine Beef, hind quarter, 2 cents, Veal 2 cents; Fowls, 6 1-4, Eggs, 8 per dozen; Turkeys, very fine, 25 cents each; Lard, 3 1-2; Hams, 5—as fine Cider as I ever drank, $2 including barrel; Apples, $1; Vegetables equally cheap—Society excellent. The Ohio River has risen 10 feet within 3 days, and is at present, clear of ice, and several steam boats are ready to proceed to New-Orleans."

[The first settlement was made in Cincinnati about 30 years since—it is now a beautiful town, and contains a population of 10,000 persons.] *Winyaw Intel.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1822.

THE FOREIGN NEWS,

Received by the late arrivals, is replete with interest. The change of ministry in France *may* be productive of important consequences; but it is at least as probable that it may not: that the new ministers will tread very nearly in the steps of their predecessors, and that the change will be merely a change of men, and be followed by events of no greater moment than a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies, in which a great many brave things will be said, accompanied with violent gesticulations; many high-sounding panegyrics delivered on the departed greatness of the French nation, many gloomy pictures drawn of its present condition; and then—things will go on in their usual course, and France remain as she is. Louis will continue to eat voraciously, until an apoplectic carries him to the tomb; when Charles Philip, the amiable, moral, pious Count d'Artois will peaceably succeed him.

Spain is in a very unsettled state, and, from several accounts, would seem to be on the eve of a revolution. But these accounts are not to be implicitly relied on: the picture is doubtless too highly colored. Ferdinand himself, however, appears to apprehend the worst; for in a reply to his ministers, who, on account of the popular clamor, tendered their resignation, which he refused to receive, he concludes, in language bold and dignified, as follows: "My revolted subjects conspire against my life—and like the unfortunate Louis XVI. I am destined to be the second victim of the revolutions in Europe; but at least I will not perish as he did, who has justly been designated the Martyr King—I will meet death, sword in hand, at the head of my guards." We feel no particular respect for Ferdinand, either as a king or a man: as a king, he has wanted dignity; and as a man, moral rectitude: But we cannot but give him credit for the spirit displayed in the above, and, being a sovereign, for acting, in one instance, at least, like a sovereign. The aspect of things in Portugal is likewise not very flattering: but whatever may be the result of the revolution there, we have little hope that the condition of the people will be much ameliorated. Whether king John be a constitutional king, or king without a constitution, it will be pretty much the same with the people; in either case, they will be nothing more than the *canaille.*

But the transactions in Turkey, and the probable war between the cross and the crescent, promise events of more importance than any thing else, and seem to occupy no small share of the attention of the European cabinets; and well they may. The designs of the northern autocrat, which are fast developing, his immense power, and the prospect of a great accession to it, furnish real cause of alarm; and the time may arrive, when Francis and Frederic, and even Great-Britain, will wish, and vainly wish, for the genius of Napoleon, to protect them from the overwhelming force of the peaceable Alexander.

It is evidently the determination of Alexander to take advantage of the present commotions in the Turkish empire, and, if not to overturn it, to take from it a decent slice. Moldavia and Wallachia, at least, must be dissevered; and it is said he must likewise possess a fortress in the Morea, the ancient Peloponnessus, for the purpose of protecting the Greeks against any future outrages of the Turks. Nothing, it is supposed, but a compliance with these terms on the part of Turkey, will save her from a war with Russia. If this, then, be the state of affairs, little doubt can be entertained that war must ensue; in which event, let us see what chance Turkey has of coping successfully with her ambitious neighbor.

Turkey in Europe, it is estimated, contains about 10,000,000 inhabitants; Turkey in Asia, 10,500,000, and Egypt, about 3,250,000: the whole number, therefore, of the subjects of the Ottoman Sultan is somewhere about 24,000,000. The whole force of Turkey, naval and military, does not probably amount to more than 400,000 men; of these, 100,000 are janissaries, the most efficient, and more to be depended upon, perhaps, than all the rest. 400,000, then, are the whole regular force of Turkey; but after deducting the marines, the garrisons, &c. who only march when the Grand Signor takes the field, there will not remain more than 200,000 effective men. But even all this force she cannot spare to fight against Russia: for while the latter power is about attacking her on the north, Persia has already attacked her on the east, and has, according to the late accounts, taken Bagdad, on the river Tigris. Such is represented to be the situation of Turkey, and such are the means which she possesses of repelling and punishing aggression.

Russia, on the other hand, including her dominions in Europe and Asia, contains probably 50,000,000 inhabitants; and her regular military force amounts to 600,000 men, hardy, robust, and capable of enduring great fatigue, commanded by officers well versed in the science of war, and experienced in all the modern improvements in military tactics. Her sovereign is absolute and despotic, not depending on the caprice of a military guard, like the Ottoman Sultan, for the continuance of his power, or the safety of his head. In addition to all this, he will have, in the event of a war with Turkey, a powerful and exasperated ally within her own territory: the revolted Greeks will divide the attention and strength of the Turks, and give a double facility to the success of Russia. From this brief view of the relative strength and situation of the two empires, it seems inevitable, in case of rupture, that Turkey, no matter how bravely and desperately she may fight,—and she will do both,—must fall. After the division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western, in 395, Constantinople became the capital of the Greek Emperors, and continued to be till 1453, when it was taken by Mahomet II. and made the seat of the Turkish Empire. Should it now pass into other hands; should the magnificent temple of St. Sophia be again restored to its proper use, and the Turkish mosques be converted into christian churches; should *Mahmoud* be driven into his Asiatic dominions, and the glory of Islamism set forever in Europe,—he should not complain: he would only be despoiled of what his predecessors had taken by violence from others, and what he now holds only by force.

The conquest of Turkey by Russia is fraught with danger to Europe; for it will give to her the exclusive navigation of the Black Sea, as well as possession of fine ports in the Mediterranean, and enable her to create a powerful navy, a navy competent to cope with that of England, and to contend successfully for the sovereignty of the ocean. Being thus powerful on the water as she is on the land, she would give laws to all Europe; and distribute crowns and dismember kingdoms with greater facility than ever did Napoleon. Even now she hangs like a dark clould in the north, which the statesmen and the sovereigns of Europe watch with anxious eyes, as boding them no good: they see the danger at a distance, and dread its nearer approach.

But however dangerous to the independent nations of Europe may be the subjugation of Turkey, to the *Greeks* it would be a deed of mercy. For whether they shall be restored to their former independent rank among the nations of the earth, or be incorporated with the subjects of Russia, their condition will be infinitely improved: the government even of Russia is mild and humane, is just and equitable, when compared with the Ottoman.

THE SECRETARIES of War and of the Treasury have been indirectly censured, in the course of debate, in Congress, and the charge is, that information is withheld by them. The friends of these gentlemen have acted unwisely, in resisting motions for inquiry, which they should the rather have proposed. Every man must, in this villanous world, lay himself out to be suspected. A pyramid is measured by the shade which it throws over more humble edifices; but, in the moral world, if the sun shine upon a man, it lights envy to assail, and slander to destroy him. Suspicion is the prima facie evidence of virtue. Ignorant men value themselves in depreciating talent—bad men delight in reducing the good to their level—weak men remember of Sampson only the loss of his hair—and all men, melancholy to relate, love scandal. But, if a man's conscience upbraid him not, there is pleasure in being scandalized. To find one nibbling at your reputation, when you have enough to spare to cover him and his whole tribe, is grateful; to turn your back and pretend not to see a thief, is honorable and generous; to be outwitted, of your own accord, by one whose aim and pride it is to outwit you, is one of the most exhilarating circumstances in the life of genius.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Two joint rules of proceeding have been adopted, for the regulation of the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, which promise to have an important effect, for the future, on the closing scenes of the Sessions of Congress.—These rules provide that no bill shall originate in either house during the three last days of each session of Congress, and that no bill shall be presented to the President for his signature during the last day of any session. The intention is, to prevent inconsiderate and hasty legislation, and to allow the President time to examine the bills presented to him, before he ratifies them by his signature, or returns them with objections, if he should think proper so to do, and to give time to the two houses to consider the bill thus returned. We anticipate from these rules a beneficial effect. If they do no more, they will add to the dignity of the proceedings of Congress. If in practice they are found prejudicial, it will be easy to abrogate them, and it is well worth the while to make the trial of them.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 14th instant, Mr. *Michael Murr*, to Miss *Julia Ann Srote.*

On the 31st of January, Mr. *Spencer Glascock*, to Miss *Elizabeth Chapman*, of this county.

On the 12th instant, by A. Swicegood, Esq. Mr. *Michael Everhard*, to Miss *Mary Livengood.*

On the 14th instant, *Jacob Shuping*, Esq. to Miss *Catharine Setzer*, eldest daughter of Mr. John Setzer, both of this county.

In this county, on the 14th instant, *Robert Fleming*, Esq. to Miss *Elizabeth Neely.*

In this county, on the 7th instant, by John March, Esq. Mr. *Jacob Lopp*, to Miss *Polly Michael.*

On the 7th February, 1822, at Mount Pleasant, near Morganton, at the residence of Dr. Thomas Bouchelle, by the Rev. Robert J. Miller, Capt. *John Locke*, of Oakland, Cabarrus Co. to Miss *Eliza Rebecca Bouchelle*, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bouchelle.

By John F. Brevard, Esq. on the 14th inst. Mr. *Richmond Penny*, to Miss *Olivia Martin*, both of Lincoln county.

The lady thought upon a plan
To catch a *penny*—just to try't,
She laid her hand upon a man,
And got a handsome Penny by't.

[COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

At Sloansville, Mecklenburg county, on the 3d instant, *Margaret Caroline*, infant daughter of Mr. James C. Sloan.

Happy the babe, who privileged by fate,
To shorter troubles and to lighter weight,
Received but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordered to-morrow to return to death.

A LIST OF

Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	*Original Claimants.*	*No. of Warrant.*	*Original Claimants.*
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcoin M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland [returned & filed.]	917	Benjamin Bird
		918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gilliham	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisurt	924	Peter Kippey
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blurton
762	Nathaniel Weat	930	William Roark
765	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cobit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stamun	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Cordle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	961	Matthias Brickle
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Kelton
790	Benjamin Patrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Foney	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
794	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
795	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
796	Samuel Bradley	969	John Cummінger
797	John Boon	970	John Cook
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	971	Jacob Hafner
799	Joseph Beaumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John Campbell	975	Caleb Koen
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Hurley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Broadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Burrel Davis
815	Joshua Fenton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Leoney
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	991	Richard Bond
		992	John Pilchard
819	Burrell Hughes	993	James Faddles
820	John Hart	994	Thomas Pyot
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's comp'y.	995	William Ward
		996	Richard Lucas
822	Shadrach Homes	997	Joshua Stooks
823	Samuel Hollowell	998	William Kinkaid
824	James Hall	999	William Risk
825	Thomas Hill	1019	Armwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
806	Thomas Cook	979	Sam. Norsworthy
807	Aaron Davis	980	George Nicholas
808	James Dupree	981	James [illegible]
809	George D[illegible]	982	Robert [illegible]
810	Thomas Endless	983	Richard [illegible]
811	Thomas Eburn	984	Caleb Albertson
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Lipleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dorland
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Broton Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscombe	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixom	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel		3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and others, by Thomas Holton, dated 25th of February, 1821, and recorded in the County Court of Rowan, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money due to Thomas Mull and others, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 19th of March next, on the premises, for a credit of three months, the property conveyed in said deed, that is to say: one gray horse, with saddle and bridle; 5 milch cows and a calf; 14 beds, bed-steads and furniture; 1 book-case and desk; 1 bureau and book-case; 2 side-boards; 1 bureau, 1 corner cupboard, and 4 dozen chairs; 10 tumblers, 1 silver ladle, 18 silver tea spoons, 12 silver table spoons, and 1 pair of sugar tongs; one dozen and a half cups and saucers, 10 dishes, 4 dozen plates, 6 looking-glasses, and nine pictures; 5 iron pots, and 3 bake ovens; 1 cask of brandy; tubs, pails, and kitchen furniture; forty hogs and pigs, and a quantity of pork; 3 clocks; 6 brass candlesticks; 6 large decanters, 24 wine glasses, 2 plated casters, 24 tumblers, and 12 cruets; 2 candle stands, and a large easy chair, &c.

THOS. MULL, *Acting Trustee.*

Feb. 28, 1822. 3w90

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvines, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid. JOHN GRIER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1822. 7w90—2p

20 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Union District, S. Carolina, a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty years of age, four feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made and active. Had on when he went away, a dark home spun coat, white woollen pantaloons, and swansdown waistcoat. He left home in company with Jack and Peter, belonging to Miles Ferguson, also Phill, belonging to the subscriber. Jack and Phill have since been taken and committed to Salisbury Jail: Peter has also been got out of Charlotte Jail. Jack and Phill say they parted with Tom in a few days after Peter was taken, and one or two days before they were caught, on the hill, between Salisbury and Charlotte. Whoever will deliver Tom to me, or take and lodge him in Jail, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward. NATHL. GIST

February, 1822. 4wt93p

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the last Saturday in March next, for a person to superintend as steward for the poor at the Poor-House in Rowan county, for one year from that time. Sobriety, industry, and attention to the directions of the Wardens, will be required. Those desirous of undertaking, will state their proposals in writing, and meet at the Poor-House on the day above mentioned.

By order of the Managers,
J. MURPHY, *Treasurer.*
Salisbury, 22d Feby. 1822. 3w90

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

STANZAS,

On visiting the battle ground of Saratoga.

Where the foemen in conflict have met,
Where the scimetar hurtled afar;
On the plains which their life crimson wet,
The heroes have rush'd to the war!
Saw ye not the proud banneret gory,
The flag of the patriot, free—
The meteor exhaling to glory,
It shone, SARATOGA, on thee!

'Twas the hour when dimly the star
Of America glimmered on night—
When the death-drum and bugle, afar,
Call'd the chieftain away to the fight.
The PLEDGE OF MANKIND to recover,
The champions of freedom arose—
Till oppression was scatterd, should never
The sword in its scabbard repose.

With devotion the traveller here,
O'er the relics of valor would tread;
He gives to their prowess the tear,
It hoistens the place of the dead.
Rever'd be the incense—'tis holy!
Ever green be the warrior's grave;
Columbia! cherish the glory,
That haloes the deeds of the brave.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

LOVE AMONG THE BIRDS.

Love stray'd into an aviary,
For Love is fond of melody;
They brought him out the birds to see,
That Love might choose for You and me.

A mocking bird at first they bring,
The harlequin of birds that sing;
But counterfeits will ne'er agree,
So said Love, with You and me.

The lark his early summons gave,
That wakes to toil the peasant slave;
But morning dreams before him flee;
'Twont do, said Love, for You and me.

The humming bird, with dancing wing,
Essay'd to flutter and to sing;
He looks too like Inconstancy,
'Twont do, said Love, for You and me.

They bring him next a turtle dove,
The bird of soul, the bird of love;
The dove, said Love, so fond and true,
Is just the thing for me and You.

A quill from his soft wing I drew,
These verses round his neck I threw;
Kiss the sweet herald, when you see,
And he will bring Your kiss to me.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

STATE OF FEMALE SOCIETY IN EGYPT.

[From Mr. Belzoni's Account of the women of Egypt, Nubia, and Syria.]

"Having heard so much of Turks and Arabs, I took the opportunity, while in Egypt, to observe the manners of women in that country. On our arrival at Assouan, I went to visit the women of the Aga of that place. I was met at the door by himself, his wife, his sister, her husband, two young children, three old women, uglier than Macbeth's witches, and an old negro slave. I entered into a small yard, and a deal chair was brought me. The Aga went out, and the women then stood round me, while the husband of Aga's sister made coffee and prepared a pipe, which he presented me, not allowing the women to touch it. He durst not trust them with any thing, as he knew of their monkeyish tricks whenever he turned his back. He seemed to pride himself much on his great knowledge of the world, by correcting the rough curiosity of the women, when they attempted to examine my dress too rudely.

"I made a sign I wished them to sit down, and in particular that the wife should take coffee with me, but he treated them very harshly, made me understand that coffee would be too good for them and said water was good enough; at the same time he held the coffee-pot, pressing me to drink more: on my refusing, he locked it up in a small room, that the women might not drink it. By this time I had been so much among the women in Egypt, and compelled to smoke, that I could easily finish my half pipe. After having smoked for some time I laid it down; one of the women took it up and began to smoke: on seeing such a horrid profanation, he took it from her with violence, and was going to beat her, which I naturally prevented. He filled it again, and offered it to me; but, as I did not wish to smoke any more, he went and carefully locked it up, making me understand when I wanted it, it was at my service. I must confess I felt hurt to see the distinction he made, but afterwards I saw the necessity of so doing.

"They always behaved to me not only with respect, but humility; so that their roughness seems not directed towards women in general; and I have often heard them remark to me, that if they treated these women as I was treated, they would become quite unruly.

"A short time afterwards the Aga came in, and inquiring if they had served me with coffee and pipe, he went to his treasury and brought out some dirty bruised grapes, as a great treat, which he presented me, the poor women looking with wishful eyes towards the basket. In the impulse of the moment I took it, and offered them to his wife, and then to the rest, who all refused; and, though they did not dare to take any themselves, yet they pressed me to eat, and seemed astonished when, on account of their dirt, I only took one bunch. I kept the grapes in my hands for some time, before I could muster resolution to eat them. I began at last, one by one, trying to wipe them in an handkerchief without their perceiving it; but I was mistaken, for their eyes were fixed upon me very closely. An old woman saw what I was doing, and ran and fetched me a burdock of water. I did not ask for water at first, as I was afraid to do any thing to offend them.

"I now gave my little present of beads and a looking glass, which contained a drawer. The beads pleased them, and the glass, being the largest they had ever seen, and made to stand by itself, was to them a matte of astonishment. To describe the tricks the women played with it, tearing it from each other, and setting it in any way but the right, would be thought a caricature. I at first attempted to show them the right way to use it, but there is no other method with those women than letting them have their own way: and I believe it is pretty well so in more civilized countries, or I am much mistaken. When the wife perceived they had got the glass out of its frame, she put it in a little room, and locked it up with the beads.

"On the man coming in, they began to prepare for cooking the dinner for the Aga, which consisted of a dish of Bamia, boiled in mutton broth, poured over bread, with a little mutton, and some minced meat, mixed up with rice into balls: what other ingredients might be mixed shall by me be nameless: the cleanliness of this preparation I have not eloquence to describe; the horror I felt at the idea that I should be obliged to eat it, was more than my English stomach could reconcile at that moment. They brought me all the dishes before they took them out to the Aga, and Mr. B. was to dine with him. The first was the bamia, which I refused, but I took a piece of the boiled mutton, as being the cleanest, with some bread: that would not do, the wife took some of the minced meat and rice in her hands, and insisted on my eating it, making me understand it was the best. At last all was carried to the Aga. I was then served with the customary coffee and pipe. The house, or rather stable, consisted of four walls, which had the sky for its ceiling, inclosing two small rooms, one in which the Aga used to keep the treasure locked, such as coffee, coffee-cups, tobacco, &c.; the other was the wife's, and contained all their great wardrobe, besides bread, onions, flour, dhourra, oil, and many other things of the kind. The furniture consisted of water jars, sieves to clean the corn and sift the flour, a few earthern pots to cook in, some wooden bowls to eat out of, an oven, and some burdock for cooling water, a small coffee-pot, and old mats to lie on. I took my leave, giving the children and women a small present of money, promising to call and see them on my return. Next morning another wife of the Aga sent me word that she should be glad to see me. I felt little inclination to go, but, not wishing to make any distinction between them, I went, and found to my surprise, a very pretty young woman. She lived next door to the other, who got upon the wall to see what passed between us. She had no coffee to give me, but instead presented me with some dates and dhourra in grain. She seemed much afraid of the other wife. Though pretty in my eyes, she was not thought so by her own people; the other, though old, was considered the greatest beauty in Assouan, on account of her being so extremely fat.—Their hair was plaited after the Nubian custom, adorned with a few gold ornaments, with a plenty of stinking raw fat, and certain bark of a tree beat in powder to make it black, besides giving a horrid perfume, which they consider as a great improvement to their charms; it is not the same powder they use in blacking the eye-brows and eye-lids. I made her a present of some beads, which she tried to hide, and I wished her farewell."

Valerius.

A ROMAN STORY.

The following description of the combats of the Roman Gladiators, is published by the Editor of the London Literary Gazette, as a specimen of the style of the above work, which, he remarks, is evidently written by a hand of the finer order, and is a production of classical intelligence. The scene is of the same kind with the tournament in Ivanhoe, and there are many passages in these volumes which would not disparage the great unknown himself: though we think there are other parts which, even in his most careless mode, he could not have written.

"Such was the enormous crowd of human beings, high and low, assembled therein, that when any motion went through their assembly, the noise of the rising up or sitting down could be likened to nothing, except, perhaps, the far-off sullen roaring of the illimitable sea, or the rushing of a great night wind amongst the boughs of a forest. It was the first time that I had seen a peopled amphitheatre, nay, it was the first time that I had ever seen any very great multitude of men assembled together, within any fabric of human erection; so that you cannot doubt there was, in the scene before me, enough to impress my mind with a very serious feeling of astonishment—not to say of veneration. Not less than eighty thousand human beings, (for such they told me was the stupendous capacity of the building,) were there met together. Such a multitude can no where be regarded, without inspiring a certain indefinable sense of majesty; least of all, when congregated within the wide sweep of such a glorious edifice as this, and surrounded on all sides with every circumstance of ornament and splendour, befitting an everlasting monument of Roman victories, the munificence of Roman princes, and the imperial luxury of universal Rome. Judge then, with what eyes of wonder all this was surveyed by me, who had but yesterday, as it were, emerged from the solitary stillness of a British valley—who had been accustomed all my life to consider as among the most impressive human spectacles, the casual passage of a few scores of legionaries, through some dark alley of a wood, or awe-struck village of barbarians. Trajan himself was already present, but in no wise, except from the canopy over his ivory chair, to be distinguished from the other consul that sate over against him."

"The proclamation being repeated a second time, a door on the right hand of the arena was laid open, and a single trumpet sounded, as it seemed to me, mournfully, while the gladiators marched in with slow steps, each man—naked, except being girt with a cloth about his loins—bearing on his left arm a small buckler, and having a short straight sword suspended by a cord around his neck. They marched, as I have said, slowly and steadily; so that the whole assembly had full leisure to contemplate the forms of a man; while those who were, or who imagined themselves, skilled in the business of the arena, were fixing, in their own minds, on such as they thought most likely to be victorious, and laying wages concerning their chances of success, with as much unconcern as if they had been contemplating so many irrational animals, or rather, indeed, I should say, so many senseless pieces of ingenious mechanism. The wide diversity of complexion and feature exhibited among these devoted athlets, afforded at once a majestic idea of the extent of the Roman empire, and a terrible one of the purposes to which that wide sway had too often been made subservient. The beautiful Greek, with a countenance of noble serenity, and limbs, after which the sculptors of his country might have modeled their god-like symbols of graceful power, walked side by side with the yellow bearded savage, whose gigantic muscles had been nerved in the freezing waves of the Elbe or the Danube, or whose thick strong hair was congealed and shagged on his brow with the Scythian or Scandinavian winters.

"Many fierce Moors and Arabs, and curled Ethiopians were there, with the beams of the southern sun burnt in every various shade of swarthiness upon their skins. Nor did our own remote island want her representatives in the deadly procession, for I saw among the armed multitude—and that not altogether without some of more peculiar interest—two or three gaunt barbarians, whose breasts and shoulders bore uncouth marks of blue and purple, so vivid in the tints, that I thought many months could not have elapsed since they must have been wandering in wild freedom along the native ridges of some Silurian or Caledonian forest. As they moved around the arena, some of these men were saluted by the whole multitude with noisy acclamations, in token, I supposed, of the approbation wherewith the feats of some former festival had deserved to be remembered. On the appearance of others, groans and hisses were heard from some parts of the amphitheatre, mixed with contending cheers and huzzas from others of the spectators. But by far the greater part were suffered to pass on in silence;—this, being in all likelihood the first—alas! who could tell whether it might not also be the last day of their sharing in that fearful exhibition."

"Their masters paired them shortly, and in succession they began to make proof of their fatal skill. At first, Scythian was matched against Scythian—Greek against Greek—Ethiopian against Ethiopian—Spaniard against Spaniard; and I saw the sand dyed beneath their feet with blood streaming from the wounds of kindred hands. But these combats, although abundantly bloody and terrible, were regarded only as preludes to the serious business of the day, which consisted of duels between European on the one side, and Africans on the other; wherein it was the well nigh intransgressible law of the Amphitheatre, that at least one out of every pair of combatants should die on the arena before the eyes of the multitude.—Instead of shrinking from the more desperate brutalities of these latter conflicts, the almost certainty of their fatal termination seemed only to make the assembly gaze on them with a more intense curiosity, and a more inhuman measure of delight. Methinks I feel as if it were but of yesterday, when—sickened with the protracted terrors of a conflict, that seemed as if it were never to have an end, although both the combatants were already covered all over with hideous gashes,—I at last bowed down my head, and clasped my hands upon my eyes, to save them from the torture of gazing thereon farther." * *

"At that instant all were silent, in the contemplation of the breathless strife; insomuch, that a groan, the first that had escaped from either of the combatants, although low and luxuriant, and half suppressed, sounded, quite distinctly amid the deep hush of the assembly, and being constrained thereby to turn my eyes once more downwards, I beheld that, at length, one of the two had received the sword of his adversary quite through his body, and had sunk before him upon the sand. A beautiful young man was he that had received this harm, with fair hair, clustered in glossy ringlets upon his neck and brows; but the sickness of his wound was already visible on his drooping eye-lids, and his lips were pale as if the blood had rushed from them to the untimely outlet. Nevertheless, the Moorish gladiator who had fought with him, had drawn forth again his weapon and stood there, awaiting in silence the decision of the multitude, whether at once to slay the defenceless youth, or to assist in removing him from the arena, if perchance the blood might be stopped from flowing, and some hope of recovery yet extended to him. Hereupon there arose, on the instant, a loud voice of contention; and it seemed to me as if the wounded man regarded the multitude with a proud, and withal a contemptuous glance, being aware, without question, that he had executed all things so as to deserve their compassion, but aware, moreover, that even had that been freely vouchsafed to him, it was too late for any hope of safety. But the cruelty of their faces, it may be, and the loudness of their cries, were a sorrow to him, and filled his dying breast with loathing.

"Whether or not the haughtiness of his countenance had been observed by them with displeasure, I cannot say; but so it was, that those who had cried out to give him a chance of recovery, were speedily silent, and the Emperor looking round, and seeing all the thumbs turned downwards, (for that is, you know, the signal of death,) was constrained to give the sign, and forthwith the young man, receiving again without a struggle the sword of the Moor into his gashed bosom, breathed forth his life, and lay stretched out in his blood upon the place of guilt. With that a joyous clamour was uplifted by many of those that looked upon it, and the victorious Moor being crowned with an ivy garland, was carried in procession around the arena by certain young men who leaped down for that purpose from the midst of the assembly.

In the mean time, those that had the care of such things, dragged away, with a filthy hook, the corpse of him that had been slain; and then, raking up the sand over the blood that had fallen from him, prepared the place with indifferent countenances, for some other cruel tragedy of the same kind; while all around me the spectators were seen rising from their places, and saluting each other; and there was a buzz of talking as universal as the silence had been during the combat; some speaking of it, and paying and receiving money lost and won upon its issue; some already laughing merrily, and discoursing concerning other matters, even as if nothing uncommon had been witnessed; while others again appeared to be entirely occupied with the martial music which ever struck up majestically at such pauses in the courses of the cruel exhibition; some beating time upon the benches before them, others lightly joining their voices in unison with the proud notes of the trumpets and clarions."

MATHEMATICS.

"Armed with its intelligence, man reduces to system the extended movements of the universe, reduces to order the erratic marches of the planets, brings to measurement their distances, their magnitude, their density, their velocity; explains their apparent irregularities and eccentricities, calculates and determines the all pervading power of gravitation, numbers the stars in the firmament, and metes out the limits of the constellation.

"The mathematics give to geography its precision, and of course all its value; they point out to the mariner his track on the pathless ocean, to the traveller his road through the untrodden wilderness, to the miner his route in his subterranean journey. Many of the arts of civil life, architecture, civil, naval and hydraulic, fortification, surveying, navigation, depend exclusively on their assistance, and most of the machinery that gives to man such stupendous power is formed and guided by their principles. Without their aid, society itself, like some neglected column, or tower, like Palmyra or Babylon, would moulder into ruin."

DR. ELLIOTT.

THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind this awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear these low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of men.—He who has been for a series of years building airy castles, and preparing for future years of enjoyment—who has been filling his barns with plenty and stores with abundance;—how is he astonished, when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear those vast regions of grandeur which had called forth all the energies of his mind.—Not so the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for; he knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the rendings of pain—the agonies of disease are considered as the price of his passport to a happier state; and, resigned he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at the bedside—who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality, his countenance beaming with heavenly smiles, and his lips uttering praise—must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables"—and even skeptics must be induced to wish, that their latter end might be like his.